

THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

VOL. XX.

CYNTHIANA, KY., OCTOBER 20, 1870.

NO. 33

CYNTHIANA NEWS.

A. J. MOREY,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
TERMS.
The Cynthiana News is published weekly
\$2 per annum in advance.

Rates of Advertising
PER SQUARE OF 10 LINES.

One insertion \$1.00
Three months 4.00
Six months 7.00
Twelve months 10.00
Obituary Notices 50c

Job Work, executed with neatness
and dispatch, on reasonable terms.
The News has been incorporated by
the Legislature of Kentucky and can pub-
lish legal advertisements.

Kentucky Central Rail Road

UP TRAINS.

Leave Covington at 7.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m.
Arrive at Cynthiana at 10.25 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Cynthiana at 7.30 a.m. and 1.40 p.m.
Arrive at Lexington at 12.00 Noon, and
6.10 p.m.

Arrive at Nicholasville at 12.45 p.m. and
6.10 p.m.

Both trains run through between
Covington and Nicholasville.

C. L. DONNALLY.

Resident Dentist, Cynthiana, Ky.
Office on Pike street, over Cox's Dry
Goods Store. May 27-11.

HILL & SMITH,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
AND
LIQUOR DEALERS.

No. 19 & 21 Pike street, Covington, Ky.
Storage and Commission
March 22-26

B. K. REYNOLDS;

Distiller and Manufacturer
Pure Bourbon

AND
Rye Whisky.

Boyd's Station,
HARRISON COUNTY, KY.

December 16, 1869-17.

Desirable City Property for Sale

THE undersigned having purchased the
Harrison Hotel and intending in future
to apply all his time, talent, attention and
money to the keeping of First Class Hotel,
in desirous of selling the House and lot of
ground, containing acres, upon the corner
of — and Mill streets, in Cynthiana, Ky.,
and being the same property occupied as a
residence by Leon Gibson. The House is a
good substantial Brick, in good repair,
and has all the necessary out buildings, con-
sisting of Kitchen, Smoke-house, &c. A
never failing Well of water is upon the lot,
and a large and well selected assortment of
fruit trees, grape-vines and currant bushes,
beautifully and adorning the Premises. Per-
sons desiring this description of property
will do well to call upon the undersigned
(at his Store House—on Main Street), who
will take great pleasure in giving all desired
information, or if desirable will accompany
any such persons as may wish to purchase
over the entire premises. Terms reasonable.
Payments easy. Call on or address
H. C. NEIBEL,
Main Street, Cynthiana, Ky.
Jan 17-6 1870.

John L. Lehman,

CONFECTIONER,

No. 507 Madison Street,
COVINGTON, KY.

Weddings and Parties Furnished in
the Latest Styles.
June 8-1870.

Queen City Copper Works

Rooney & Shadinger,

(Late of James Hinnant & Co.)
Coppersmiths,

S. W. Cor. Pearl and Lawrence
CINCINNATI, Ohio,
Manufacturers of

ENGINE & DISTILLERY WORK
Of all kinds, such as

Alcohol Stills, Columns, Pumps of
all kinds, Steamboat Coal Oil,
Chemical & Brewery Work

Soda Fountains and Generators made to
order and repaired at short notice.
March 26-11

HAIR GOODS.

LADIES' BAZAAR,

No. 33 East 5th Street,
COVINGTON, KY.

LADIES' Hair Goods in every variety.
Ladies' Hair Braids, Curls, Chignons,
Ribbons, Nets, Puffs, Combs, Brushes,
Curlers, Crimpers, Hair Dressings, Hair
Restoratives, Hair Dyes, &c., &c.

ANY DESIGN IN
HAIR JEWELRY MADE TO ORDER.

All work warranted as represented.
MRS. A. BURT,
P. O. Box No. 96, Covington, Ky.
March 31, 1870-17.

Subscription to the Cynthiana
News \$2 a year in advance.

H. D. FRISBIE,

CYNTHIANA, KY.

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Coal
Youghiogheny, Coalburg and Honey-
well cannel, by the car load, or cart load for
cash only. As is well known, I can and
will undersell any and every other coal
dealer. I mean what I say when I say I will
sell for cash only, as I cannot and will not
sell on time to any one.
November 25, 1869.

DREXELIUS & MABUS

Fashionable
Merchant Tailors

AND DEALERS IN
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

SOUTH-EAST COR. MADISON & SIXTH STS.,
COVINGTON, KY.
March 24, 1870.

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED

JUST published, second edition, Dr
LEWIS. (304 pages). The Medical
Companion and Guide to Health, on the
radical cure of Sympthomatic or Seminal
Weakness, Impotency, Mental and Physical
Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.,
and the Venereal and Syphilitic Maladies,
with plain and clear directions for the
speedy cure of Secondary Symptoms, Gon-
orrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, and all diseases
of the skin, such as Scurfy, Scrofula, Ulcers,
Boils, Blotches, and pimples on the face and
neck, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, in-
duced by self-indulgence or sexual extrava-
gance.

The celebrated author, in this admirable
Treatise, clearly demonstrates, from a forty
years' successful practice, that the alarming
consequences of self-abuse may be radically
cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once
simple, certain and effectual, by means of
which every sufferer, no matter what his
condition may be, can be effectually cured,
cheaply, privately and radically. This
Book should be in the hands of every youth
and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope.—
Price 50 cents.

DR. LEWIS,
No. 7 Beach St. New York.
40 years' private practice.

March 10, 1870-17.

N. W. HORSE NAIL CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Hammered Horse Nails.

OUR Nails are manufactured entirely
from "Boston" Iron, and are un-
surpassed by any nail in market. They are the
"STANDARD" HORSE NAIL.

Office, 68 West Van Buren Street, Factory,
35 to 68 West Van Buren, corner Clinton
Street, Chicago, N. CORWITB, Pres.
A. W. KINGSLAND, Sec'y.
G. W. MULLIFF, Supt.
Send for sample card and price list.
April 21, 1870-6mo.

Robert Wood & Co.

PHILADELPHIA
ORNAMENTAL
IRON WORKS

Garden & Cemetery Adornments,
AST, WROUGHT IRON AND WIRE
RAILINGS, FOUNTAINS, VASES,
VERANDAS, SETTEES, ARBORS,
BARKS, SUMMER H

IRON STAIRS,
Spiral and straight, in every variety of
pattern. New and improved styles of Hall
Racks, Mangers, Stable Fixtures, Hay
Dividers, &c.

PATENT WARE WORK.
Railing, Staircase, Door and Window
Guards, Farm Fencing, &c.

Bronze Work.
Having fitted up our Foundry with special
reference to the above class of work, we
are now prepared to fill with promptness
all orders for Bronze castings of Statuary,
colossal, heroic, and life size.

ORNAMENTAL IRON GOODS.
The largest assortment to be found in the
United States, all of which are executed
with the express view of pleasing the taste,
while they combine all the requisites of
beauty and substantial construction.

Purchasers may rely on having all articles
carefully boxed and shipped to the place
of destination.

Designs will be sent to those who wish
to make a selection.
May 5, 1870-6mo.

J. AND A. FENNELL,

(Opposite Commercial Bank.)
Keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,
Valises, Carpet Sacks, Bridles, Collars,
Brushes, Combs, Spurs, Blankets, and ev-
ery thing in the Saddle and Harness line.
May 17-11.

J. B. Kirkpatrick.

COOPER.
AND
DEALER IN COOPERAGE,

Between Scott and Madison, and
Seventh and Eighth Sts.,
In rear of Brewer's Coal Yard,
COVINGTON, KY.

Keep constantly on hand, and make to
order Cooperage of all kinds and sizes.
Repairing promptly attended to on short
notice.
April 11-11

Joseph Woolwender,

Wagon Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens
of Cynthiana and vicinity, that he is
prepared to do all kind of work in his line,
such as making wagons, plows, buggies,
and every thing usually made by a wagon
maker.

Repairing done on short notice.
Terms reasonable.
Shop on Walnut Street, with Geo. Herr.
September 15, 1870-3mo.

MILFORD MILLS.

The undersigned are now prepared for
Grinding and will do Custom Work, at their
Mills. Give us a call.
COOK & ASHBROOK,
August 18, 1870-11.

CYNTHIANA NEWS.

CYNTHIANA, - - - OCTOBER 20, 1870

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



The Cynthiana "News" has the
largest Circulation of any Paper in Harri-
son county, or in the Sixth Congressional
District.

Death of General Robert E. Lee.

There will be mourning throughout
the land of the pine and palm to day
for the death of another great and
good man. Nor will the grief for
this calamity be sectional in its na-
ture, for here in the North, wherever
justice has assumed the place of
prejudice, the name of General Lee
is the synonym for every virtue which
mortal man possesses. As indicated
by our dispatches elsewhere, General
Robert Edmund Lee died at Lexing-
ton, Va., Wednesday morning, at the
ripe and honored age of sixty-three.

This event was not altogether unex-
pected. A little less than two weeks
ago the announcement was made
that General Lee had suffered a paralytic
stroke, and that his life was
despaired of. But his physicians
announced that paralysis was not his
disease. He rallied again. The
shadow which the intelligence of his
misfortune created soon passed away,
and the event was well-nigh forgot-
ten. The labor, the anxiety, the
exposure and the service of years
had broken, however, a constitution
of iron and a will almost irresistible,
and the veteran who had faced death
so often surrendered Wednesday
morning, and passed from the scenes of
life. His disease was pronounced
congestion of the brain.

When one so noted and one so well
known to all the country is stricken
down, there is a call for more than a
passing notice. General Lee was
born in the State of Virginia in
1808, and was a lineal descendant
of the grand old family of the "Leyes
of Virginia," whose ancestry date to
the birth of the State, and whose
deeds in the Revolution have made
them famous in its history. He was
the son of Henry Lee, the friend of
Washington. In 1822 he was appointed
a cadet in the Military Academy at
West Point, and in 1829 was re-
ceived into the United States army as
Second Lieutenant. His promo-
tion carried him to a Captaincy in
1838, which position he held until
the breaking out of the war in Mex-
ico, in 1846, which opened a fine field
for renown to the young and ambi-
tious soldier. He went to Mexico as
Chief Engineer of the army under
Scott. At Cerro Gordo his bravery
won him a Major's rank, and gallant
conduct at Contreras and Churubusco
made him a Lieutenant Colonel. His
career in Mexico was one of triumph,
and no braver man marched with
that little army from Vera Cruz to
the Garita San Cosmo of the city of
the Montezumas. He distinguished
himself at Chapultepec, and his ser-
vices received recognition in the
shape of a Colonel's commission.

Returning from Mexico, he held the
position of Member of the Board of
Army Engineers until 1852, when he
was appointed to the Superintend-
ency of the Military Academy at
West Point. It was here that his
rebellion found him. For him there
was no choice. Believing in the
sovereignty of his State, devoted to
her interests, and maintaining that
to the State the citizen owed his first
allegiance, he tendered his resigna-
tion in March, 1861, and laid his
sword at the feet of Virginia, then
arming for her struggle with the
general government. Thus a descen-
dant of the family which had shed its
blood in building up the Republic of
the Western World was one of the
first to rally to the defense of a sover-
eignty which sought to annul a
contract which it conceived to have
been violated. Virginia joyfully wel-
comed her son, and appointed him to
the command of her armies. In the
summer of 1861 he was sent into the
mountainous district to defend the
State against the invasion of the
army which moved upon the National
Road through West Virginia. Owing
to insufficient force he was unable
to accomplish much. Returning
to Richmond, he busied himself
with organizing and equipping the
armies of the Confederacy. In the
spring of 1862, McClellan advanced
upon the Chickahominy, and the first
struggle for Richmond took place.
At the battle of Seven Pines, General
Joe E. Johnson received a wound,
and the command of the army de-
volved upon General Lee. McClellan
had been his classmate and friend,
and together they had gone as bosom
companions to witness the wonder-
ful warfare in the Crimea, and learn

military science at the siege of So-
bastopol. Those "Seven days of
Richmond" will never be forgotten,
nor need it be told how Lee routed
the army of McClellan, and drove it
back crushed and bleeding upon the
James, thereby saving the Capital.

In August of the same year Lee,
still at the head of the army, drove
Pope back upon Washington. In
the winter of 1862 he defeated Burn-
side at Fredericksburg, and Hooker
at Chancellorsville in May, 1863.
Twice he endeavored to carry the war
across the Potomac. Once in the
summer of '62, when he invaded
Maryland and fought the disastrous
battle of Antietam, and once in the
summer of '63 when he penetrated
to Pennsylvania and suffered a crush-
ing defeat at Gettysburg.

In May, 1864, came those terrible
battles of the Wilderness, where
Grant found a holocaust for his giant
armies, and the country learned what
was meant by setting numerical
strength against generalship. With
his shattered army, carrying the
Confederacy in his arms, Lee retreat-
ed to the line of the James, and from
the 8th of May, 1864, to the 2d of
April, 1865, now Commander-in-
Chief of the Armies of the Confed-
eracy, devoted his energies to the
defense of Petersburg and Richmond.
But military skill, bravery and de-
votion could not hold against such
odds as were brought against him.

His worn out, ragged, half fed army
stood by his side until the Confed-
eracy crumbled and went to pieces.
On the 9th of April he capitulated,
and with that surrender died forever
the hopes of the Southern Independ-
ence.

The close of the war did not find
General Lee a suppliant at the feet
of the Government against which he
had rebelled; he simply accepted the
situation, and without sacrificing
his manhood, he betook himself to
the restoration of his fortunes, and
devoted himself to the building up
of the South. It was in this regard
that he showed his sterling worth
and won for himself so many friends
in the North. Eschewing politics,
he entered the inviting fields of
literature, and on the 2d of October
was made President of Washington
College, at Lexington, Virginia.

Occasionally his voice went out to
the world, but it was only to give
advice and counsel to the people
whom he loved so well. Here, as
well as in the field, he was the true
friend of the South. He was not one
of those who felt at the end of the
war that there was nothing to live
for, but turning to peaceful pursuits
he saw the College, over which he
was called to preside, grow from a
weak tendril to a mighty oak, and
second to no institution of learning
in the land. His plans for the future
were manifold. Of these, the Con-
vention which sat in our city last
week had proof. All this while Gen-
eral Lee kept himself aloof from the
world of politics, strife and intrigue,
and though his potent influence was
felt throughout the South, he, him-
self, like the hero of Childe Harold,
was reserved and retired.

"And the soft, quiet hamlet where he dwelt
Was one of that complexion which seemed
made

For one who, having his mortality felt
Had sought a refuge from his hopes de-
cayed."

It is scarcely possible within the
limited space of a journal to pro-
nounce such an eulogium as General
Lee deserves at our hands, nor can
we enter into such detail of his life
and career as might be considered
necessary to logically establish his
claims as a military chieftain. The
world knows of his virtues and his
private worth, and the men who have
commanded armies can bear witness
to his valor and skill as a man of
arms. He was the great General of
the rebellion, and compared with
him the bloody Corporal who sits in
the White House to-day sinks in the
scale as would a John Bull of
Burley, it weighed with Multitudes.
It was his strategy and superior
military knowledge which kept the
banner of the South aloft so long,
and the campaign of the Wilderness,
the defense of Richmond, and the
bold advances into Maryland and
Pennsylvania, which only failed be-
cause of insufficient numbers, estab-
lished him long before the close of
the war as one whom the powerful
press of England might well pro-
claim "the Great Captain of the
Age." There is no man so bigoted
to-day as to not believe that if Grant
had commanded the ill-provided, half
fed army which stood like a wall of
fire around Richmond, and the com-
mand of that Grand Army which
went down into the Wilderness could
have been given to Lee, the flag of
the Union would have floated over
the Confederate Capital long before
it did. But a point so well estab-
lished, and so generally conceded,
need not be argued. Lee was the
great General of the war, and it did
not require the testimony of the
brave Sherman to determine that
fact.

We look upon the death of Gener-
al Lee as a great calamity to the
people of the South. His example

to them was incalculable in its re-
sults, and it was upon such men that
the South was wont to lean in this
hour of her humiliation and woe.
No event which could have befallen
that section could have created such
a profound feeling, and even here in
the North, where many men were
disposed to look upon the brave old
warrior as a misguided, but never-
theless, honest man, a sympathy will
be created as great almost as though
one had been taken from the very
head of the government. Such was
the private life, the public character,
and the devotion to principle of this
great and good man, that nowhere
in all the land will the intelligence
of his death be received save with
feelings of profound sorrow and re-
gret.

MURDER BY WHOLESALE.

Black Devils Loose in South Caro-
lina.

On yesterday afternoon a gentle-
man from Barnwell county, South
Carolina, arrived in this city, bringing
intelligence of two horrible murders
which had been committed in that
county during the night previous.
From this gentleman's story it ap-
pears that on last Monday night,
about half past seven o'clock, two
colored desperadoes, named Lewis
McCreery and Juba Johnson, and
armed to the teeth, visited the house
of a colored man living at Windsor,
a Station on the South Carolina Rail-
road, in Barnwell county, and distant
about twenty-five miles from this
city. Stopping a short distance
from the cabin they called the inmate
by name, and asked him to come out,
as they wished to see him on busi-
ness.

Either from fear that foul play was
intended, or from habitual caution,
the negro when he came from his
house brought his gun along with
him. As soon as he came where
McCreery and Johnson were stand-
ing they engaged him in conversa-
tion and one of them asked permis-
sion to examine the fire arm. With-
out waiting for a reply he snatched
the gun away and the two assassins
commenced firing upon the victim
with their revolvers. He must have
been mortally wounded or killed by
the first two or three shots, but the
ruffians continued firing until no less
than fourteen shots had pierced his
body.

Leaving the body of the murdered
man where it fell, the colored thugs
resumed their march, and at about
ten o'clock at night they arrived
near the house of a white man, living
a few miles from the house of the
negro they had killed. Here their
murderous tactics were repeated but
with less success than in the first
instance.

Hailing as before, they called the
man out and asked him to give them
a chew of tobacco. Almost imme-
diately they fired upon him, but for-
tunately their aim was defective,
and the man was only wounded, not
killed. He managed to retreat into
the house, and barricading it, armed
himself, and set the ruffians at de-
fiance. Deeming it unwise to continue
the attack, the thugs retreated and
sought bloodshed in another quarter.

At about half past eleven or
twelve o'clock the assassins halted
in front of the cabin of another ne-
gro some miles distant, and woke
him up and called him out of the
house. As soon as he came fairly
into view they fired upon him and
killed him—shooting him in several
places. At this house the ruffians
seem to have become surfeited with
blood, and determined to suspend
their murderous operations. They
retreated in the direction of the
Edisto River, and nothing more, we
believe, has been seen of them.

In the meantime information of the
first murder was circulated among
the people of the settlement in which
it had been committed, and a strong
and well armed party of white men
and negroes organized and started
in pursuit of the Ku Klux, Thugs, or
assassins. Guided by torch lights
they succeeded in tracing the villains
from the house where the first negro
was killed, until they came to the
residence of the white man whom
they had wounded. They found the
man still intrenched in his house,
with his arms by his side ready for
use, if another attack upon him
should be threatened. When he saw
the posse approaching his house he
thought that his former assailants had
returned, and he came near firing
upon one of the party—a Mr. Bar-
nett—before he could be convinced
that he was mistaken.

From this place the murderers
were tracked to the house of the
second negro who had been killed,
and from there the trail was followed
until the Edisto River was reached.
At this point it was discovered that
the assassins had gone up the river
in the direction of the Charlotte,
Columbia and Augusta Railroad.

While the main body of the pursu-
ers followed up the trail through the
country, one of their number—Mr.
John A. Burnett—got on the cars at
the nearest station and came to this
city, that he might post our police

and have the negroes arrested if they
came to Augusta by railroad.

Lewis McCreery is described as a
large heavy built and very black
negro; Juba Johnson is rather short
and stout.

The negroes are said to have been
quiet and harmless. No cause for
their death can be assigned, unless it
was the result of a private feud be-
tween themselves and their murder-
ers.

HUSBANDS AND THEIR HAB- ITS.

How to Leave Home in the Morn-
ing—Influence of Kindness and
Politeness.

Some husbands never leave home
in the morning without kissing their
wives and bidding them "good-by,
dear," in the tones of unwearied
love; and whether it be policy or
fact, it has all the effect of fact,
and those homes are generally pleasant
ones, provided always that the wives
are appreciative, and welcome the
discipline in a kindly spirit. We
know an old gentleman who lived
with his wife over fifty years, and
never left home without the kiss and
the "good-by, dear." Some husbands
shake hands with their wives and
hurry off as fast as possible, as though
the effort were a something that they
were anxious to forget, holding their
heads down and darting around the
first corner. Some husbands will
leave home without saying any thing
at all, but thinking a good deal, as
evinced by their turning round at
the last point of observation and
waving an adieu at the pleasant face
or faces at the window. Some hus-
bands never say a word, rising from
the breakfast-table with the lofty in-
difference of a lord, and going out
with the heartless disregard of those
left behind. It is a fortunate thing
for their wives that they can find
sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands
never leave home without some un-
kind word or look, apparently think-
ing that such a course will keep
things straight in their absence. Then,
on returning, some husbands come
home pleasant and happy, un-
soured by the world; some sulky and
surlily with its disappointment. Some
husbands bring home a newspaper or
a book, and bury themselves for the
evenings in its contents. Some hus-
bands are called away every evening
by business or social engagements;
some doze in speechless stupidity on
the sofa until bed time. Some hus-
bands are curious to learn of their
wives what has transpired through-
out the day; others are attracted by
nothing short of a child's tumbling
down stairs or the house taking fire.
"Depend upon it," says Doctor
Spencer, "that home is the happiest
where kindness, and interest, and
politeness, and attention are the rule
on the part of husbands—of course
all the responsibility rests with them
—and temptation finds no footing
there."

Female Bandits of Koordistan.
One Major Milligan, who has just
written a book entitled Wild Life
Among the Koords, gives a painfully
minute argument intended to demon-
strate that the Garden of Eden corre-
sponded with the high plateau of
America! Of the Koords his ac-
count is very unfavorable. The kind
of highway robbery practiced by the
women of the country appears to
have particularly irritated him. "The
culprits," he says, "the brigands, in
this case are young women, who set
out on plundering pursuits in order
to turn a dishonest penny. A troop
of fair bandits take up a station at
the river (there particularly) to wait
for the arrival of the doomed travel-
er. As soon as the veiledettes announce
his approach the fair troop starts off
to meet him, welcoming him with
dances and with fiery glances of ir-
resistible power. He is compelled to
stop, as a matter of course, and the
fair maids then politely request him
to alight from his horse. No sooner
has the bewildered victim, uncon-
scious of his fate, put his foot on the
ground than he finds himself at close
quarters with the whole troop. Im-
mediately he is stripped of all he has
on his back, and is left in that primi-
tive state in which Adam was at one
time." The Major devotes many
pages to the quasi-devil-worship of
the Yesids. This seems, in fact, to
be a kind of Manicheism. "The
Yesids infer that as in the long run
it is doubtful whether God or Satan
will get the upper hand, logically
they endeavor to conciliate the lat-
ter." Hence they never allow the
devil to be mentioned disrespectfully.
The peacock is taken as the symbol
of Lucifer.

One of the exquisite wonders of the
sea is called the opelet, and is about
as large as the German aster, looking
indeed, very much like one. Imagine
a very large double aster, with ever
so many long petals of a light green,
glossy as satin, and each one tipped
with a rose color. These lovely petals
do not lie quietly in their places like
those of the aster in your garden, but
wave about in the water, while the
opelet generally clings to a rock.—
How innocent and lovely it looks on
its rocky bed! Who would suspect
that it could eat anything grosser
than dew or sunshine? But those
beautiful, waving arms as you call
them, have another use besides look-
ing pretty. They have to provide
food for a large open mouth, which
is hidden deep down among them—
so well hidden that one can scarcely
find it. Well do they perform their
duty, for the instant a foolish little
fishlet touches one of the rosy tips
he is struck with poison as fatal to
him as lightning. He immediately
becomes numb, and in a moment
stops struggling, and then the other
beautiful arms wrap themselves
around him, and he is drawn into the
huge greedy mouth and is seen no
more. Then the lovely arms unclose
and wave again in the water, looking
as innocent and harmless as though
they had never touched a fish.

A Murderous Sea Flower.

One of the exquisite wonders of the
sea is called the opelet, and is about
as large as the German aster, looking
indeed, very much like one. Imagine
a very large double aster, with ever
so many long petals of a light green,
glossy as satin, and each one tipped
with a rose color. These lovely petals
do not lie quietly in their places like
those of the aster in your garden, but
wave about in the water, while the
opelet generally clings to a rock.—
How innocent and lovely it looks on
its rocky bed! Who would suspect
that it could eat anything grosser
than dew or sunshine? But those
beautiful, waving arms as you call
them, have another use besides look-
ing pretty. They have to provide
food for a large open mouth, which
is hidden deep down among them—
so well hidden that one can scarcely
find it. Well do they perform their
duty, for the instant a foolish little
fish

A. J. MOREY, EDITOR.



FOR CONGRESS.
W. E. ARTHUR.
Of Kenton County.

The Cynthiana "News" has the largest circulation of any paper in Harrison county, or in the Sixth Congressional District.

COL. T. L. JONES.

We publish in another column an excellent letter from this gentleman. He has withdrawn from the Congressional race, and left the track open to Judge Arthur. We are pleased with the tone and spirit of the letter. He has placed himself on the road to preferment.

We have raised the name of W. E. Arthur, as the Democratic candidate for Congress. We hope he may prove himself worthy the honor, which we feel certain a united Democracy will give him.

All discord and strife should now be dismissed from the Democratic ranks, and let us pull together for the good of the country, and our time honored party and its principles.

DEATH OF ROBERT E. LEE.

On Wednesday morning, October 12th, General ROBERT E. LEE departed this life at his home in Lexington, Va. At the time of his death, he had reached the advanced age of sixty-three years. His services in the cause of the South will never be forgotten by the people for whose honor and rights he unflinchingly stood. Every child in the land is familiar with the name and the fame of ROBERT E. LEE. At the intelligence of the death of one so well known and loved, every heart is stricken with sadness, and mourning is felt throughout the land.

When the many and signal victories, which this great captain won on the ensanguined field of battle, are recalled more vividly, by his death, to our recollection, we are forced to admire the wonderful military genius of his extraordinary mind. The cause so long and ably upheld by his matchless generalship, has passed into history—there let it stand as it may; let it be damned as a hateful rebellion, or lamented as an unsuccessful revolution; let it pass down the corridors of time with the acclamations of the world, or the anathemas of mankind, whatever it may be declared by the verdict of posterity; it will pass onward before the eyes of coming ages with many a glorious deed, and many a noble martyr, to illustrate its eventful scenes, but with nothing more beautiful and glorious to adorn it than the character and transcendent genius of ROBERT E. LEE.

Every man, whose bosom has thrilled at the name of LEE, and whose heart throbs a feeling of admiration, of veneration and love for the departed soldier and Christian, to-day mourns the loss of the distinguished dead. The genius, the character, and achievements of ROBERT E. LEE have gained a renown and a name, whose immaculate luster can never be sullied by the defeat of the task to which his mighty energies were bent. Friend and foe, with a verdict approaching to unanimity, accord to him a name, so pure, so exalted, that it calls forth respect and admiration, apart from the cause he defended.

The true children of the South will, in all time, point with pride and gratitude, and reverence, to a name whose luster, spotless and undimmed by disaster or death, shall stand forth, in bold relief, on the historian's page, as an illustrious example of matchless genius, unequalled prowess, heroic devotion, scrupulous truthfulness, and unflinching fidelity to principle.

Confectioner.

Mr. John Lehman, has established himself in Covington, Kentucky, in the Confectionery and Bakery business. John prides himself particularly upon his style of getting up and setting a Wedding Table. He has six hundred china and silver pieces, and they are of the finest and best quality. Any of our friends who wishes to get married in the best style should employ John Lehman.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES!



Indiana is Democratic!

GOOD NEWS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

The news from Indiana, is glorious. The Democracy have carried the State by a majority of 2,500. The Legislature is Democratic. One more move against radicalism will wipe it entirely out. The Democracy have five Congressmen, and made a gain of one.

Pennsylvania has done gloriously. In that State the Democracy have gained five Congressmen, and the election is so close that it is believed that the Democracy have a clear majority in the State.

The Democracy in Ohio have lost nothing. They stand as heretofore.

6TH KENTUCKY DISTRICT POLITICS.

Colonel Jones Withdraws from the Contest.

My Friends and Fellow Democrats of the Sixth District of Kentucky:

The unfortunate condition of our party arrests my serious consideration. I made the contest for the nomination to Congress under disadvantages and difficulties, and, in my judgment, achieved a decided triumph. I am in no way responsible for what occurred at Walton on the 27th ult., and at Newport on the 6th inst., in the attempt to organize a fair and competent Convention. My honorable opponent and myself had conceded to each other our delegated strength in all the counties except that of Boone. In that county the Chairman of the Executive Committee had ordered an election in the precincts and that whoever received the majority in each, should receive the votes of that precinct in the Congressional Convention. There was almost universal objection to this mode, believed to have been ordered in the interest of Judge Arthur and unsustained by the Committee itself.

A mass meeting was therefore held, largely representing the people, which ordered a primary election, and that whoever received a majority of the votes cast should be entitled to all the votes of the county in the Congressional Convention. They also ordered that the people should vote whether they sustained the order of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, or that of the mass meeting. The election was held, and I received a majority of about three to one over Judge Arthur, as also did the proposition to sustain the mass meeting over that of the Chairman of the Committee. This vote of the people was then indorsed by a majority of the Committee itself. After the meeting at Walton, and before that at Newport, the same majority of the Executive Committee of Boone county, to make the voice of the people more distinctly understood, called another mass meeting, which was one of the largest, I am informed, ever held in the county, and it was there resolved that the will of the people had been expressed in the primary election that I was entitled to the whole delegation (thirty votes), and that "no other delegation from the county of Boone should be received in the Convention to assemble at Newport." The people had thus spoken in two mass meetings, and by a vote at the polls, and their action was finally sanctioned by the Committee itself. I could not, therefore, consent, in justice to this noble cause, that any Convention should be organized excluding her thirty delegates, as expressly instructed by her people for myself. I deeply deplore the dissensions which took place at Walton and Newport. I did not desire any delegation from Kenton, except upon the distinct proposition that a minority delegation from Boone was to be admitted, which was against the express wish of the people, believing that the only principle upon which they could be admitted was by pro rata representation, and if Judge Arthur was entitled to one in Boone, I was in Kenton. If the mode of a primary election which Judge Arthur's friends adopted in Kenton was fair in that county, it was certainly fair in Boone. Even if the committee had been unanimous for the precinct elections, it was but the agent of the people, and when the people themselves spoke their voice was supreme.

I contend, therefore, that I was justly entitled to the nomination by full Convention, had it been organized in Newport on the 6th inst., or at Walton on the 27th ult. The vote would have stood thus:

	Jones	Arthur
Boone	28	5
Bracken	28	5
Calloway	4	16
Carroll	4	16
Gallatin	20	10
Garrard	9	10
Harrison	5	10
Scott	2	10
Union	2	10
Robertson	37	10
Trimble	1	10
Total	141	138

Giving me a majority of six votes.

and the nomination, with two to spare, 142 being necessary to a choice. The meeting at Walton adjourned to Newport upon the resolution that none should be admitted in the Convention "except those claiming to be delegates," and strictly speaking, all who claimed should have been admitted, and the Convention should have determined who were rightfully there. It has been charged that the delegates for Judge Arthur were refused admission to the hall. This charge can not be maintained with truth, any more than that the Jones delegates were refused admission to the hall. They were all refused until it was agreed that the two delegations should meet for consultation, and I suppose it was by mere accident that the Jones delegates assembled in Odd-fellows Hall, and the Arthur delegates in Small's Hall. If there was any design as to halls, I have not yet heard of it. The correspondence between the two bodies, however, will show that after it was understood in our Convention that Judge Arthur's friends had assembled at the Court house, and were about to make a nomination, a committee was appointed to wait upon them and invite them unconditionally to Odd-fellows Hall and unite with us in organizing a full Convention. They refused this invitation, and each Convention proceeded to make a nomination. The propositions which were made by my friends for a fair adjustment of difficulties can not be controverted, viz: If Boone was the hinge on which the nomination turned, as admitted, "to refer it back to the people of that county by another primary election." If that did not satisfy, "to submit the question to the Democratic votes of the entire district in primary election," there being ample time for the purpose.

Neither of these propositions were accepted, but one was made to me to withdraw, which it might have been readily understood I could not then accede to, as I had so determined with my friends. But while I might, and do contend that the Convention at Odd-fellows Hall was properly constituted, and that I was rightfully nominated, the schism now in the party is too apparent not to impress the intelligent men among us with apprehension and alarm. I am not disposed to condemn, but I shrink from family quarrels, at best, political or otherwise. In the real fight, give me toes to confront, not friends.

When my generous and confiding supporters so unanimously and ardently tendered me the nomination, my gushing zeal and gratitude I embraced it with pride and confidence of success over all opponents, and while I still think the probability is decidedly in my favor, yet the repose and reflection of a few days, the counting of the forces that may be brought into the field against us, warn me of the danger of defeat to our cause, and I am resolved that it never shall be said of Thomas L. Jones that he aided the contingency which sent a Radical to Congress. I have struggled too long with that little band of sturdy Democrats at the National Capitol against those who would rush out the liberties of my country by any act or ambition of mine, to add a single mite to their already overwhelming numbers? No; rather let me retire to the obscure walks of life. I choose not to risk the hazard of the die. I confess I had desired a re-election to Congress. I thought it due me, and I feel confident that I have won the approbation of my honored constituency. I realize then, my generous indorsement. But I have been opposed by a gentleman who commanded a large vote in his favor and our party is divided. Having been twice preferred by the Democracy of this district, once by acclamation, to a seat in Congress, and having some little reputation with the Democracy of the county, I feel too great a responsibility in prolonging a struggle which might end in the defeat of our party or at best in a lingering dissatisfaction in our political household. The honor I have sought could not compensate for either result. Were I successful, I indeed I should expect to be, the laurels of triumph would be dimmed by want of common acclaim. I can afford to retire. I do so with pleasure, believing it to be for the good of the party, for its peace and harmony and for our cause—the cause of civil liberty to our beloved country. In declining myself, I seek not to drag another down. I shall cheerfully support any man who bears our banner with the approval of the party.

And now, my noble friends who have supported me "through good and evil report," receive the grateful expressions of a heart that never yields except when honor or duty calls, and with the same pride which inspires me, I beg you allow me to withdraw from the contest you have so gallantly fought. Believe with me that the duty you so defiantly imposed upon me is "more honored in the breach than in the observance." Let us heal the schism and stand as a party in solid column. In an hour like this, I would rather bear the olive branch than wear the victor's plume. Democrats all, behold the emblem of our noble State—"United we stand divided we fall." Your obedient servant,

THOMAS L. JONES.

Simmons' Liver Regulator.

The effect of Simmons' Regulator on the stomach liver and kidneys is prompt and effectual.

[For the Cynthiana News.

BERRYVILLE, KY., October 14.

MR. A. WITTMAN:—As your request I have read the documents received from you relative to France. I have translated portions of the circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Favre: I did not translate the letters for they are too lengthy, but all tending to show the firm and determined feeling which animates the people of France. The attempt to conquer such a Nation by Prussia, is preposterous. And it is equally so to think of France ever becoming a republican government. The experiment has been tried unsuccessfully. The same causes will produce the same results. She does not possess the elements which are indispensable to secure the establishment of a Republic on a sure foundation. I have not time to be more explicit.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY LEUBA.

(COPY.)

Circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of France by the Vice-President of the Government entrusted with the National Defense. The events which have just transpired in Paris are so well explained by the unmistakable logic of facts, that it is useless to delay any longer as to their intent and tendency.

In adopting an unavoidable policy too long held in check, the population of Paris has only obeyed the dictates of imperative necessity—that of its own safety.

She is not willing to suffer annihilation with the criminal government which was leading France to ruin. She did not bring about the downfall of Napoleon and his dynasty—she has adopted her present policy in the name of right, of justice and of the public welfare; and this determination has been so well confirmed, after mature deliberation by all classes, that not one, even among the most turbulent supporters of the imperial government, has made the least attempt to restore it.

The government of Napoleon owes its downfall to the accumulated pressure of its blundering policy and to the intense dissatisfaction of a nation. Not a drop of blood has been spilled—no one has been deprived of his liberty. And we have seen—that has not its parallel in history—citizens called by the voice of the people to high positions as military defenders, refraining from retaliating on the opponents who but yesterday had threatened them with military execution.

Order has not been suspended for a single moment. Our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the National Guard and of the whole population, is a sure guaranty of its continuance.

No longer suffering the shame and dangerous policy of a government traitor to all its duties, every one feels that the first act for the preeminence of this National sovereignty thus organized, is to be true to it, and to consider its strength as emanating from principles of right and justice.

Besides, we have no time to lose—the enemy is at our gates. We have but one thought—that of driving him from our territory. But even this necessity has not been forced on France by us—nor would it have been, had our warnings been listened to. We have zealously supported a peace policy even to the detriment of our popularity.

We have warmly opposed the war and urged the policy of respecting the right of nations. We have insisted that Germany should be left mistress of her destinies. We desired that liberty should be enjoyed in common, and that it should be our common buckler. We were confident that these moral principles would tend to secure permanent peace. But we demand that each citizen should be furnished with arms, that the officers be elected and regularly organized so as to render our nation unconquerable on our soil.

The imperial government which had for a long period separated its interests from those of the Nation refused to adopt that policy. We now advocate it with the hope that France, profiting from experience, will be wise enough to carry it into practice. And particularly as the King of Prussia has declared that he did not wage war against France, but against the Imperial Dynasty. The downfall of the dynasty leaves France free to adopt another form of government. Will the King of Prussia continue a war which will

prove as fatal to him as to us? Will he, in the 19th century, exhibit to the world, the cruel spectacle of two nations seeking to destroy each other, and forgetting humanity, reason and science, act in such a manner as surely will end in bloodshed and ruin? He is too wise to assume the responsibility in the opinion of the world and of futurity! If it is in defiance, we shall certainly accept it as such. But never shall we yield one inch of territory nor a stone of our fortresses. A dishonorable peace would end in a war of extermination in a very brief period of time!

We will only treat for a peace based on a just and fixed basis. It is our interest as well as that of all Europe. We feel confident that the question, divested of dynastic influence and prejudice, will meet universal approbation. But even should it not prove so we shall not falter—we have an army brave and firm, and forts amply provided—but still more, we have three hundred thousand combatants determined to hold out to the last.

We call God, by whom we shall be judged, to witness that we seek nothing but an honorable peace. But if the unjust war now waged against us, and which we have opposed, is to continue, we shall do our duty to the end, and, I feel confident, that our cause, founded on right and justice, must finally triumph.

(Signed) JULES FAVRE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 13th.

A dispatch from Tours reports that a battle occurred on Friday last between Fort Mont Valerien and St. Cloud on the west side of Paris. The French, under General Ducrot, made a sortie in force, and the Prussians were completely defeated and forced to retreat to Versailles, entirely surrounding the position they had lately occupied, and from which they might have shelled the western portion of Paris. The Prussians entered Orleans Tuesday night. The French forces are on the left bank of the Loire. The Prussians have been repulsed at Dreux.

FRIDAY, October 14th.

An engagement occurred on the 14th inst., near Bruye, between a body of Franco-tireurs and Prussians. After a short conflict the latter retired with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The Prussians are leaving Gourmay and marching to Mezieres, and turning from St. Quentin they threaten Amiens. Gisors has been occupied by the Prussians. On Tuesday the army of the Loire were driven out of Orleans after a fight of nine hours. Orleans was subsequently stormed. The Prussians took ten thousand prisoners. It is stated that the Empress Eugenie sent for General Bourbaki in order to propose, through him, conditions of peace, on the basis that Prussia should retain Alsace and Lorraine, and allow the Prince Imperial to govern her regency.

SATURDAY, October 15th.

The Prussians have captured Bretenel and entered Espinal. Lyons is reported in a condition to be able to resist any force the Prussians can bring against it. Minister Gambetta, in a proclamation to the people of Tours, announces that on Monday the Prussians were driven back on the entire zone around Paris, and dislodged from all the positions they have been occupying for the last three weeks. Three thousand Germans are marching on Rouen. General Bourbaki has arrived at Tours.

WEDNESDAY, October 19th.

It is reported that peace negotiations at Brussels, between General Burnside and others, have resulted in a total failure. Bismarck's terms were rejected by the Paris Government. The Prussians and French are still concentrating large forces near Orleans, preparatory to a great battle. A dispatch from Tours announces that the news of another successful sortie at Paris had been just received. The Prussians are reported to have lost three thousand men. M. Thiers has returned to France. Garibaldi has left Tours for the French army in the Vosges. An attaché of the Foreign Affairs Office, who has just arrived at Valenciennes from Paris, reports that the Prussians, owing to treacherous fire from the forts, are unable to approach near enough to bombard the city.

MONDAY, October 17th.

The Prussians deny the reports of the recent French successes before Paris. They say the Prussians hold the same positions occupied by them on the 19th of September. Soissons after an obstinate defense of four days, has capitulated to the German forces. A general battle is imminent near Ferte St. Aubin. Garibaldi has been assigned to the command of the irregular forces in the Vosges. The Prussians on Sunday attacked the outposts at Rouen. The French cavalry held their ground, losing only a few men. A brother of Marshal Bazaine denies that the General refuses to recognize the Republic.

TUESDAY, October 18th.

A special dispatch says that by the sortie at Paris on Saturday, the Prussians

Dry Goods, Carpets, etc.,

JUST RECEIVED,

—AT—

WALKER'S

A large and elegant Stock of DRY GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

SUCH AS

Silks, Silk Poppins, Emp. Cloth, Merinos

Alpacas, Plaid Wool, Poppins,

Delains, etc.

ALSO,

Flannels, Cassimers, Cloths, Jeans,

Cloaking, Shawls, Velvets, etc.

I am opening an unusually large and attractive stock of very desirable Fabrics, suitable for this season of the year, which I offer to the Ladies of Covington and vicinity at very low prices.

I have taken much pains in selecting my fall stock, and can safely assure my Customers that they will find it as choice and desirable as the market affords.

I will not enumerate prices, but cordially invite examination of our entire stock, and comparison of any other house, either in Covington or Cincinnati.

JAMES W. WALKER,

Corner of Sixth and Madison Streets.
October 20, 1870—3mo.

HOW IS THIS FOR HIGH?

Can you can Fruits as Cheap as I can

I buy my cans at

J. E. SMITH'S,

He can make more cans than any body else can in Cynthiana.

Mr. Smith, takes pleasure in announcing, that he has on hand the largest assortment of Tin-ware and Stoves that has ever been on exhibition in Cynthiana—and that he invites the ladies to call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

July 7, 1870.

ians were driven back from the city with a loss of 8,000 in killed and wounded. A large amount of supplies were also captured. Four thousand prisoners and 132 guns were taken at the capture of Soissons. A Berlin dispatch says Marshall Bazaine has made offers of capitulation. It is believed at Brussels that General Boier has left Metz for Versailles to negotiate for the surrender of that fortress. The rumor that negotiations are pending for peace on the basis of the cession of Alsace and Luxembourg to Prussia is also believed at Brussels to be well founded.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls all over the body and intellect. There is little or no pain perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seems to have departed, and an indifference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes every well balanced mind when in a healthy condition. This state of partial collapse, so often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady, it indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases the effect of a few doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowsy, torpid state, and the nervous system recovers its elasticity under the operations of the specific, like the steel-spring strength of a musical instrument. It will thoroughly radiate lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the season of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkalis and minerals so extensively used in modern practice, may seem incredible to those who pin their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons, but if these skeptics will take the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the corrective and alternative virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

MISLER'S HERB BITTERS. This celebrated tonic and stimulant will restore the digestive organs to a perfectly healthy state. It will thoroughly radiate all morbid matter from the blood, cleanse the entire system, and produce the most vigorous action of the different organs of the human body. It is the Great Blood Purifier and Infallible Remedy for Dyspepsia, Cholera, Cramps in the Stomach, Headache resulting from a deranged stomach, and also that harassing disease Sick Headache, Biliousness, etc. The fact that in all parts of the land the medical faculty prescribe MISLER'S HERB BITTERS for their patients who are afflicted with these diseases, should convince the most skeptical that this proprietary compound is a medicine upon which they can rely as absolutely efficacious in curing such diseases as we have enumerated above. Sold by all druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

October 6, 1870—1mo.

SHOP Made Boots and Shoes, for Men and Boys, Ladies, Issues and Children, made to my order and warranted to fit and give satisfaction to the wearer.

D. A. GIVENS
September 22, 1870—4w.

GRAND OPENING
of
MILLINERY GOODS.
A. T. WEBB'S,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Hats, Ribbons, Flowers
Feathers, Black and Colored
Velvets, Vellutinas, Cloak-
ing Velvets, Laces, Corsets,
Morning Gowns, Vellutinas,
Milliners and the Public
are invited to examine the
largest stock of Millinery
Goods in the city before purchasing.
September 22, 1870—2mo.

BUILDING MATERIALS.
LOUGHEAD & PORTER,
DOORS, SASH AND SHUTTER
MANUFACTURERS
AND
BUILDING MATERIALS
Of Every Description,
No. 22 HANBELL STREET,
West of C. & D. R. Depot
CINCINNATI, O.
August 18, 1870—4m—3dt

LUMBER! LUMBER!
Shingles, Laths, Sash,
DOORS, BLINDS, &c.

We are now prepared to furnish all the above articles at
Greatly Reduced Prices.
and as low as they can be bought in Cincinnati.
Being connected with one of the largest
Manufactories of Lumber at Saginaw,
Michigan, enables us to sell in any quantity
cheaper than any other dealer in this city.
We have now in our yard
2,000,000
feet of seasoned Pine, Poplar and Hemlock
Lumber.
500,000
Extra "A" No. 1 18 inch Sawed Shingles,
500,000
cut Poplar Sashes from \$3.50 to \$4.00 per
thousand. Delivered on board of cars with-
out extra charge.
CHARLES & MATHEWS
Lumber Dealers
No. 68 Pike street Covington,
July 1, 1870.

CYNTHIANA NEWS.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1870.
LOCAL MATTER.

Take Notice.
All persons having notices in this column will be charged 20 cents per line.

For Sale.
A number of papers for sale at the News office for \$1.00 per hundred.

Severely Injured.
About three weeks since, our old friend Paul King, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. We understand that he is doing well and will be up soon.

Pendleton Circuit Court.
Circuit Court commenced at Fall mouth last Monday.

Circuit Court in Harrison.
Will begin in Cynthiaiana the second Monday in November.

New York Life Insurance Co.

It is a well known fact that at the breaking out of the rebellion, there were in existence a large number of Policies taken in the New York Life Insurance Company, by Southern Policy Holders. During the war it was impossible to pay the renewals and consequently all of them were allowed to lapse. At the close of the war on their expressing a desire to renew them, the policy holders were met by the following form of an affidavit, issued at the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, upon compliance with which and paying all arrears with compound interest, and procuring a certificate of good health from one of the Company's Examining Physicians, they were graciously allowed to renew their policies.

STATE OF _____
County of _____
I, _____ of _____ State of _____ formerly insured in New York Life Insurance Company under Policy No. _____ being duly sworn depose and say, that I have not been connected with the army and navy of the so-called Confederate States and have not participated in the rebellion against the United States Government.

Church of the Advent-Prottestant Episcopal.
The Mite Society will meet at the residence of J. W. Peck, Esq., on Friday (to-morrow) evening at seven o'clock.

On Sunday, morning next, the 23rd inst., the Rector will preach a Funeral Sermon on the death of Gen. R. E. Lee. Services to commence at half past ten.

Until further notice, Divine Service will commence in the evening at half past six o'clock.

Died.
Mr. Thos. T. Bradford, the oldest printer in Lexington, and former publisher of the old Lexington Gazette died in that city on last Sunday night.

No Premium.
We have been informed by a friend that Mrs. G. B. Shaw, was awarded the premium on best far of southerly, but by some unexplained circumstance she has failed to receive the money. Somebody should see that the money was placed where it belongs.

Agricultural Observer and Reporter.
One of the oldest, best, and certainly one of the clearest farmers journals in this country is the Agricultural Observer and Reporter, published weekly at Lexington, Ky., at \$1.50 per annum in advance. It is the only Southern agricultural paper printed in the blue-grass region, which is so famous for its rich soil and splendid live stock. The get-up of a club of six subscribers will receive this valuable paper for one year gratis.

Leg Broken.
Mr. Jno. Trimble, who resides near Lair's Station received a kick on his left leg below the knee, and broke it. The wound is called a compound commuted fracture. We understand from Dr. A. J. Peale, who set it, that he is doing well.

A Preacher wanted.
Last Sunday the resignation of Elder Case, was read in the Christian Church, in this city, and as far as we could judge was received reluctantly. Elder Case, has been connected with this church nearly or quite two years. He is an excellent man and a good pulpit orator. We know nothing of the cause which carries him away.

Town Talk.
Mr. Tip Wilson, shipped from the Cynthiaiana Depot last Tuesday, a lot of Hogs, three of which weighed 1,548 pounds. They were large swine.

Wash Turner is a good Farmer and a clever man. Not many days since Wash brought to town a large Pumpkin which weighed 165 pounds. He gave it to our friend Paul King, Jr., who with Felix Ashbrook, carries on a live Grocery Store on Pike Street. Mr. K. informs us that Pumpkin Pies at his house are cheaper than he has ever known them since he left his Farm.

C. B. Cook and Mr. Frisbie are the committee on Engines. We understand that they propose to buy or look at one for Cynthiaiana very soon. We are pleased to know that we have some enterprise among us.

We have heard not a few of our best citizens say, that they would be pleased to see the streets of Cynthiaiana fit up. It can be done cheaply and respectfully, and as we have heard no objections, it will be done. We hope: Let Cook and Frisbie make the estimate while on the Engine business.

Last Monday, as per Proclamation, the Business Houses of Cynthiaiana were closed from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock, P. M., in honor of our late General R. E. Lee. The Court-House was festooned in black in good style. Our Jailor I. N. Webb, covered the Court-House door with a large piece of crape, and Dr. Beale, Mr. Spragens and J. Desher, arranged the upper part. Mr. Smith, Mr. Stove and Tin man draped the front of his Store on Main Street, in mourning in good style. The Bells of the Episcopal Church and Court-House were tolled. It was a solemn occasion.

S. B. Curran, of Claysville, was in Cynthiaiana on Tuesday. Rev. Mr. Tearne, Rector of the Episcopal Church of this city will preach a Funeral Sermon, on the death of Gen. Lee. Everybody is invited.

Gen. Leslie Combs, passed through Cynthiaiana last Monday. He looks well. Mr. Allen Kizer was in Cynthiaiana on Monday—and believes that he has the best Sweet Potatoes in the world.

Joel F. Love, of Illinois, has been in Harrison several days. Mr. Love was on a visit to his native home and friends. He was looking well, and is satisfied with the State of his adoption.

One extreme begets another. If we have a long dry time, we are certain to have a long heavy rain, a big river and a flood. Our friends residing along Licking River should pay attention to these changes.

The little boys, who gather in front of the Post Office during the opening of the Mail, are particularly obnoxious to the P. M., because of the uproar they keep up. He cannot open the mail as rapidly as when quietness prevails. The Post Office is no place for a big noise.

We have a Machine Shop in Cynthiaiana.

J. H. Shawhan has put up the brick on his new house on the hill. It looks well. J. J. Parish done the work.

J. J. Parish, has torn down an old Log House, on Walnut Street, which it is said was one among the first houses built in Cynthiaiana. It was nearly one hundred years of age.

In Russia they wallop butchers who cheat their customers. We might learn a thing or two of Russia.

Strange Proceedings.
While in Covington last week, a gentleman informed us, that he was on the Covington and Lexington R. R. Cars, coming from the South when a difficulty sprung up between a traveler and the Conductor. The Conductor demanded of the traveler a ticket for the money for his fare. The traveler refused to pay, and as the Conductor had a pass, but could not produce it. The Conductor requested him to give his name. He hesitated, when the rope was pulled and the train stopped. In a moment the stranger was on his feet going towards the door, without his own assistance, but a by-stander offered to pay his way to Covington. This was satisfactory, and the train swept on with lightning speed toward the North, and but few of the passengers ever discovered or perhaps ever will, that the stranger was no less a personage than Col. J. G. Craddock, Editor of the Potts Kentuckian. It seems that he had so completely changed his looks and appearance that quite a number of his particular friends had failed to recognize him. We have often suspected Craddock for visiting our sanctum in Cinnog, and now we believe it.

Negro Testimony Excluded in the Kenton Criminal Court.
Last Monday's Cincinnati Enquirer says, Judge Boyd rendered his decision in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Fenton, in the Kenton Criminal Court.

The question at issue was the admissibility of the testimony of a negro named Owen Hawkins, who was offered as a witness by the defendant. The testimony was objected to by Col. Duncan, Commonwealth's Attorney, who made an argument in support of his objection. The defendant was represented by Colonel Robert Richardson, who also made an argument of some length.

Judge Boyd announced his decision to be against the admission of the testimony; and in so doing stated that he did not deem it necessary to pass upon the constitutionality of the Civil Rights Bill and other acts of Congress, as he did not think they affected the question of evidence. It is rumored that the United States authorities will take some action against the Judge and the Prosecuting Attorney, as they instituted proceedings very promptly in similar cases in Louisville and elsewhere.

If You Have Sallow.
Color of skin, or yellowish brown spots on face or body, dullness, drowsiness, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, tongue coated, internal heat, unsteady appetite, low spirits, gloomy forebodings, you are suffering from liver complaint or biliousness, and nothing else will relieve and cure you so speedily and permanently as Dr. Pierce's Alt. Ext. or Golden Medical Discovery. Sold by druggists. A pamphlet sent free. Address Dr. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Baptizing.
I will attend to the Ordinance of Baptism, on Sunday at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the foot of Pleasant Street. I hope everybody will give attention to this.

REV. JOHN JOHNSON.

Wayne's Elvix.
DUNSTONVILLE, FAIRFIELD Co., O., May 30, 1870.

MESSES. F. E. SUIRE & CO., Cincinnati, O.:—GENTLEMEN:—I have been using your preparations in my practice for some length of time—purchased mostly of G. G. Beck, Drugist, Lancaster, Ohio—and have been delighted with the result, especially with WAYNE'S DIURETIC, which has answered the indications in my cases, whenever that class of medicines was required; and as such would most heartily commend the same to the profession.

GEO. B. MILLS, M. D.

Union Republican Candidate.
—FOR—
CONGRESS,
6th CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

THOMAS WRIGHTSON,
Of Campbell County.

October 20, 1870—14.

Covington Live Stock Market.
October 17.
Cattle—Prices are as follows: Shipping cattle—first quality of butchers, 55¢; second quality 50¢; third quality 45¢. Sheep—Sold at from 25¢ to 42¢, according to quality. Lambs are held at 15¢ to 6¢, per pound.

Hogs—Prices range from 7¢ to 7½¢, according to weight and quality.
MARKED.
At the Chris. in Church in Germantown, Ky., on Thursday, October 13, 1870, by Elder H. B. Taylor, G. R. Keller, of Cynthiaiana, to Miss Fannie P. Bolton, of Mason County.

On October 13th, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. B. Lemmon, by Rev. J. R. Barber, Mr. Burton Brewsaw, to Miss Sallie E. Lemmon, all of this county.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
H. KASSAUER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
All kinds of Candles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Scott Street, between Third and Fourth.
COVINGTON, KY.
(All Orders promptly attended to.)
October 23, 1870—14.

GOOD NEWS TO MARRIED LADIES.
The U. C. C.
For further particulars Address
Box 173, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
October 20, 1870.

CIDER—APPLES!
I have a large supply of Sweet and Crab Cider on hand, and will be happy to supply my friends on the Kentucky Central at reasonable rates. Good Winter Apples also on hand. Orders may be sent to me at Culbertson Station, or to Box 290, Covington, Ky.
P. C. CURELY.
October 20, 1870—14.

Cynthiaiana News copy 4¢ and send bill to this office—Covington Journal.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO
COVINGTON,
FOR THE
GREAT EXPOSITION
ON
Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

ROUND TRIP - - - \$2 75
October 20, 1870.

HENRY ECKENROTH.
MANUFACTURER OF
HUMAN HAIR,
Wigs, Switches, Curls, Puffs, Chignons,
DIAMOND DUST, &c.

SHAMPOONING, CURLING AND HAIR CUTTING.
No. 54½ Madison Street,
COVINGTON, KY.

Separate Room for Ladies and Children
October 20, 1870—14.

STOLEN BONDS!
On Saturday night, October 15th, 1870, my residence was entered by a burglar or burglars, and some Bonds to the amount of Fifteen Hundred Dollars carried away. The Bonds are as follows:

\$1,000 Bond on Henpen county, Minnesota, Jail Bond. Issued to F. R. E. Cornet.

\$500, Bond, Water Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Cups attached to Bonds, payment on all of which has been stopped, so that the holder will find them worthless.

A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the Bonds, and no questions asked.
J. A. COOK.

October 20, 1870—14.

RUN OFF.
This is to give notice that a man calling himself Daniel Bailey, about 45 years of age, and heavy set, left my employ on Tuesday night last, in my debt, and persuaded another man by the name of Anderson Bailey and Catherine Johnson to accompany him. He went off in the night, largely in debt to myself as well as to others. He feigned sickness for a day or two before leaving. He came from North Carolina and lived for a while in Jessamine. Any one employing him will find him plausible in address, but one of the greatest rascals in the country. My object in advertising is to prevent others from being imposed on as I have been.

A. J. REED.
October 20, 1870—3w.
Cynthiaiana News copy and charge this office—Lexington Gazette.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.
—OF—
TROTTER STOCK,
BERKSHIRE PIGS,
CASHMERE GOATS, &c.

MY SECOND Annual Sale will take place at Springfield Stud Farm, Wright's Station, Kentucky Central Railroad, near Paris, Ky., October 20, 1870, at which time I will sell 60 head of choice animals consisting of Chays, Mambrins, Abdalains, and a few choice Thoroughbreds. 25 of these are choice Bred Mares. Also, a choice collection of 40 or 50 Berkshire Pigs, from choice premium and improved stock. Also, part of my flock of Cashmere Goats, consisting of 75 head. Sale Positive and will begin at 10 o'clock. Terms—Three Months' note, 10 per cent. off for Cash, per an.

I will continue to stand the well bred horse CURTIS HAMBLETONIAN, for the balance of the year on reasonable terms.
GEO. W. OGDEN.
October 20, 1870—1w.

GOOD NEWS TO MARRIED LADIES.
The U. C. C.
For further particulars Address
Box 173, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
October 20, 1870.

PUBLIC SALE!
HAVING sold a portion of my Farm, I will on
Thursday, October 27th, 1870,

offer for sale at Public Auction, my Stock, at his residence, on Richmond Creek, the Stock are several valuable young horses, 2 Milk Cows and Calves; 3 heavy fat Cattle; 4 good yearling Cattle; 20 fat Hogs; 10 fat Sheep.

The implements consist of: One Four Horse Wagon; One Two Horse Wagon; One Ox Cart; One Horse Cart; One Double-seated Buggy; Plows, Harness and in fact every thing necessary for farming.

Sale to take place at my residence on the Millersburg Pike, 2½ miles East of Cynthiaiana, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Terms made known on day of Sale.
A. W. LYNCH, Auctioneer.
October 20, 1870—2w.

"THE EXCELSIOR."
PIKE ST., CYNTHIANA, KY.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES.

I HAVE Opened an Elegant Saloon in Cynthiaiana, where I hope my friends and the public generally, will call and see me. They can find every description of good Liquors at my Saloon.

Also, I keep Sardines, and Cove Oysters. My Beer shall be fresh and drinkable. Call and See Me.
H. A. POLLMEYER.
October 23, 1870—14.

GOOD NEWS TO MARRIED LADIES!
The U. C. C.
For further particulars Address
Box 173, Mt. Sterling, Ky.
October 20, 1870.

NEW REMEDY!

WAYNE'S
DIURETIC AND ALTERNATIVE
ELIXIR OF
BUCHU, JUNIPER,

AND
ACETATE POTASH,

A new and valuable preparation for the relief and cure of Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder and Urinary, Dropsical, Rheumatic, and Gouty Affections, Pain in the Back and Loins, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURED BY THE PROPRIETORS,
F. E. SUIRE & CO.
Wholesale Druggists,
N. W. COR. FOURTH & VINE STREETS,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
October 20th 1870.

Subscription to the Cynthiaiana News \$2 a year in advance.

Something New Under the Sun.
I SAY MISTER!
Cold Weather & Warm Drinks
AT THE

Columbo Restaurant.
MAIN ST., CYNTHIANA.

Has just received a new and excellent lot of Liquors, consisting of

Pure Bourbon Whisky,
Pure Gin,
and Wines of all Descriptions.

The Columbo is open Day and Night, and Meals are furnished at all hours. Everything the market affords can be had at the Columbo.

The Best Oysters in the World and prepared to suit the most fastidious epicure.

My Lager Beer,
Is fresh and lively, and a superior article can not be found in Cynthiaiana.

I keep good Cigars, Tobacco and Canned Fruit of all kinds, and a lot of Candies.

Christmas is coming or very near. The Columbo is the place to get good Beer.

ALEX. WITTMAN.
October 13, 1870—14.

Bourbon Marble Works
W. A. HILL,
DEALER IN

Foreign and American Marble, Particular attention paid to SCOTCH GRANITE WORK.

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, TABLES, &c. CORNER OF MAIN AND LOCUST STS. PARIS, KY.

October 13, 1870—14.

NEW CARPENTER SHOP.
TAKE Notice that I will do shop 10 per cent. cheaper than any shop in the City.

E. J. COGER, Court Square, near Wm. Nourse's Paint Shop, Cynthiaiana, Ky.

I am now prepared to do all work in the Carpenter line, and will contract to build houses from the stump up.

Job Work solicited. All my work shall be done in a manner to suit customers. Having located permanently in Cynthiaiana, I solicit a share of Public Patronage.

October 13, 1870.

PUBLIC SALE.
The Subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, at his residence, on Richmond Creek, about one mile West of Havilandville, on Wednesday, the 26th of October, 1870, Colts, head of Work Horses; One Blue Cow; One or Four Fresh Milk Cows; 10 fat Hogs; 20 head fat and 75 or 80 good stock Horses, some Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture, and some stock fodder in the field, and at the same time I will sell the house and premises where I live until the 1st of March next. Terms of Sale: A Credit of Six months will be given upon all sums above \$5, the purchaser giving bond with security—under \$5 Cash in hand.

October 13, 1870.
A. S. BRADSHAW.

CHEAP BOOTS.
I will make up work at the following Cincinnati Prices:

Fine Boots \$9.00,
Kip Boots \$8.00,
Call and get measured on Main Street.

H. SHUMAKER.
Cynthiaiana, October 13, 1870—3w.

A POCKET BOOK FOUND.
A Pocket Book was picked up a few miles from Nicholasville, in Jessamine county, two week since, which the owner lost by proving poor and paying for this notice.

NAT. MESSICK.
Cynthiaiana, October 13, 1870—14.

FARM FOR SALE IN HARRISON COUNTY.
I have a Farm, situated 5 miles West of Cynthiaiana, on the Cynthiaiana and Raven Run road, containing 138 Acres, of good land, well timbered and well watered, with a good brick building, containing 5 rooms and cellar, and all other necessary out-buildings. Also a good Apple Orchard. For further particulars call on the undersigned. Terms to suit purchasers.

HENRY ROBERTS.
September 23, 1870—3moos.

FOR RENT!
Benecker's Hall, heretofore occupied by Mr. Smith for a School, is now for Rent. It is the best location in the city for a School, and the terms will be easy. For further particulars apply to A. RENEKER.

Aug. 4, 1870—14.

R. J. CUMMINS,

UNDERTAKER.
Main Street, Cynthiaiana, Ky.

HAVING a splendid Horse with elegant Equipments, I have made extensive arrangements to meet all the demands in my line. I am now prepared to attend promptly and undertake in all its branches.

Caskets, Metallic Burial Cases, Caskets, etc., Of the handsomest Patterns, and of the most durable Material.

When called make to Order in any style desired.
R. J. CUMMINS.
September 8, 1870—1y.

W. W. BEAN
Tanner and Courrier.

DEALER IN
Leather, Hides and Oil, French and Domestic Calf Skins and Kips

Shoe Findings, &c.,
No. 35, Lexington Pike,
COVINGTON, KY.

Market price paid for Hides and Leather the rough.
N. O. 28, '68—1y

CANCERS, TUMORS, ULCERS.
R. H. Kline, M. D., at the PHILADELPHIA CANCER INSTITUTE, 931 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and E. D. Dalton, A. M., M. D., 238 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, are making most remarkable cures of

Cancers, Tumors and Ulcers.
by new principles—Cancer Antidotes—that remove the largest Cancers and Tumors without caustic, eating or burning medicines, and with but little pain.

No other treatments should be used. For particulars, send for a circular, call upon or address either of the above.

Dr. Kline will be with Dr. Dalton, October 18th and 19th.

September 23, 1870—3moos.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
I HAVE secured of DEAFNESS and CATARRH a simple remedy and will send the receipt to

MRS. M. C. LEGGETT, Hoboken, N. J.
September 22, 1870—4w.

AGENTS WANTED—\$25 PER MONTH—
by the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., BOSTON, MASS., or ST. LOUIS, MO.
September 22, 1870—3moos.

\$10 A DAY—Business entirely new and honorable. Liberal inducements. Descriptive circulars free. Address: J. C. RAND & CO., Biddford, Me.
September 22, 1870—3w.

FORTUNES
offered to live men. Rare K. Co. Wilmington, Del.
September 22, 1870—3moos.

\$2000 per year and expenses guaranteed to all ambitious men and women selling our world renowned Patent Mould Wire. The GREAT WIRE MILLS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
September 22, 1870—4w.

The Magic Comb
will change any color of hair or beard to permanent black, or brown. It contains no poison. Any one can use it. One sent by mail for 25¢. Address: W. G. COLE, Springfield, Mass.
Sept. 29, 1870—3moos.

WANTED AGENTS—To sell the OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed makes the "Best Lock Stitch" and is warranted for 5 years. Price \$15. All other makes are under the seal for \$15 or less are infringing. Address: OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.
September 22, 1870—3w.

EMPLOYMENT.
We will employ Agents in every town and state to introduce our valuable books, among which are: "Marshall's Income Tax," "Beyond the Mississippi," "Overland Through Asia and China," "Family Bible," etc. Agents can sell our books with pleasure and honor to themselves, and will be paid large commissions. All wishing to increase their trade should send for our free explanatory circular. Our house is well known in all parts of the country. We refer to the press throughout the land. Address: AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Conn.
September 22, 1870—4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
FREE LOVE.
AND
ITS VOTARIES, by Dr. Jno. B. Ellis. The most startling look of modern times. The whole subject laid bare and its hideousness exposed to universal execration. WATKINS IS THE INTERESTING OF CIVILIZATION, CHRISTIANITY AND PUBLIC MORALITY. Send for circulars and terms. C. S. Publishing Co., N. Y., Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis.
September 22, 1870—4w.

GETTING UP CLUBS.
Great Saving to Consumers.

Parties require how to get up clubs. Our answer is, send for Free Book, and a Club will be organized. We will give full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to Club organizers.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
31 & 33 VESEY STREET,
NEW YORK.
September 22, 1870—4w.

WANTED—AGENTS. (\$20 per day) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the most perfect "lock" makes the "lock stitch" (like on both sides), and is fully proved. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the world. Agents, JOHNSTON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Mass.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; or St. Louis, Mo.
Sept. 29, 1870—3moos.

AGENTS FOR BELDEN: The White Chief
Twelve Years among the Wild Indians of Plains.

THE LIFE OF GEORGE P. BELDEN, who from a love of wild adventure and a desire to gain a knowledge of the Every Day Life and Peculiar Customs of the Indians, left a home of plenty in New York City, O. joined the Indians, adopted their life, and of life, became a warrior of the "first class," and chief of 1000 braves, served the Government with his brave against the hostile Indians, as a Lieutenant in the Regular Army, which position he had recently resigned to return to the wild life he so much loved. 50 ILLUSTRATIONS, 25 of them full pages with Portrait of the Author, all engraved expressly for this work. A most attractive book, abounding in thrilling adventure, and curious, useful and original information. Sent for 25¢. Agents wanted in every town. Terms, table of contents, and sample pages, sent free. F. VENT, Publisher, 25 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Sept. 29, 1870—4w.

\$60 A WEEK paid agents, male or female, in a new manufacturing business at home. No capital required. Address: NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.
October 6, 1870—4w.

VIN made from Elder, &c., in 10 hours without Drugs. Send 10 cents for Circular to
October 6, 1870—4w. F. SAGE, Corvallis, Conn.

\$10 MADE FROM 50 Cts!
—something urgently needed by everybody. Can be made, or samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents retail easily for \$10. L. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham St., N. Y.
October 6, 1870—4w.

WANTED Agents to sell Dr. Belden's Home Sewing Machine. The new book "The White Chief" and Family Medicine. In sickness it tells what to do to do it, and save money. History of all religions, the Illustrated Farmers and Mechanics Book for arrangement of every occupation. 25¢. Agents, E. B. Treat & Co., Publishers, Broadway, N. Y.
October 6, 1870—4w.

Ting-Hai Young Hyson
October 6, 1870—4w.

Farmer's Helper
Shows how to double the profits of the FARM, and how farmers and their sons can make

\$100 PER MONTH
In Winter, 10,000 Copies will be mailed free to Farmers. Send name and address to ZIEGLER & SOUTHERN, Cincinnati, Ohio. October 6, 1870—4w.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
A. H. STEPHENS

Great History of the War. Complete in one volume every description. Publishing Houses inside of the work

